

09/59/632

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

BB
4-6-09
On page ³³~~32~~, please replace the first paragraph with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- Figure 1 depicts the DNA and deduced amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs: ~~50-54~~ 66-67) of an NMSup35-GR chimeric gene described in Example 1. --

BB
4-6-09
On page ⁴⁴~~41~~, please replace line ⁷~~25~~ to page ²⁷~~42~~, line ¹⁰~~10~~ with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- A chimeric polynucleotide Fig. 1 and (SEQ ID NO: ~~50~~ 66) was constructed comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the N and M domains of Sup35 (Fig. 1 and SEQ ID NO: ~~50~~ 66, bases 1 to 759) fused in-frame to a nucleotide sequence (derived from a cDNA) encoding the rat glucocorticoid receptor (GR) (Genbank Accession No. M14053, Fig. 1 and SEQ ID NO: ~~50~~ 66, bases 766-3150), a hormone-responsive transcription factor, followed by a stop codon. This construct was inserted into the pRS316CG (ATCC Accession No. 77145, Genbank No. U03442) and pG1 (Guthrie & Sink, "Guide to Yeast Genetics and Molecular Biology" in *Methods of Enzymology*, Vol. 194, pp. 389-398 (1981)) plasmids under the control of either the CUP1 promoter (plasmid pCUP1-NMGR, inducible by adding copper to the growth medium) or the constitutive GPD promoter (plasmid pGDP-NMGR). The nucleotide sequences of CUP1 and GDP (Genbank Accession No. M13807) promoters are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 11 and 48, respectively. The GR coding sequence without NM, in the same promoter and vector constructs (plasmids pCUP1-GR and pGDP-GR), served as a control. GR activity in transformed yeast was monitored with two reporter constructs containing a glucocorticoid response promoter element (GRE) [Schena & Yamamoto, *Science*, 241:965-967 (1988)] fused to either a β -galactosidase (Swiss-Prot. Accession No. P00722) or to a firefly luciferase (Genbank Accession No. M15077) coding sequence. When GR is activated by hormone, e.g., deoxycorticosterone (DOC), it normally binds to the GRE and promotes transcription of the reporter enzyme in either mammals or yeast. See M. Schena and K. Yamamoto, *Science* 241:965-967 (1988).